

FIG.1

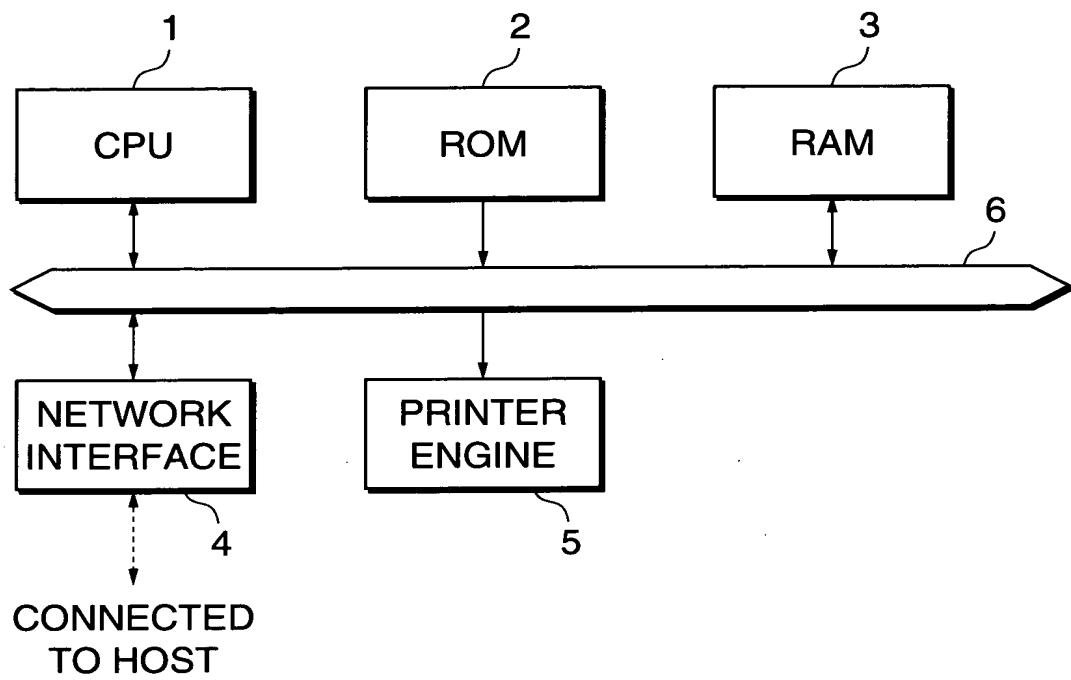


FIG.2

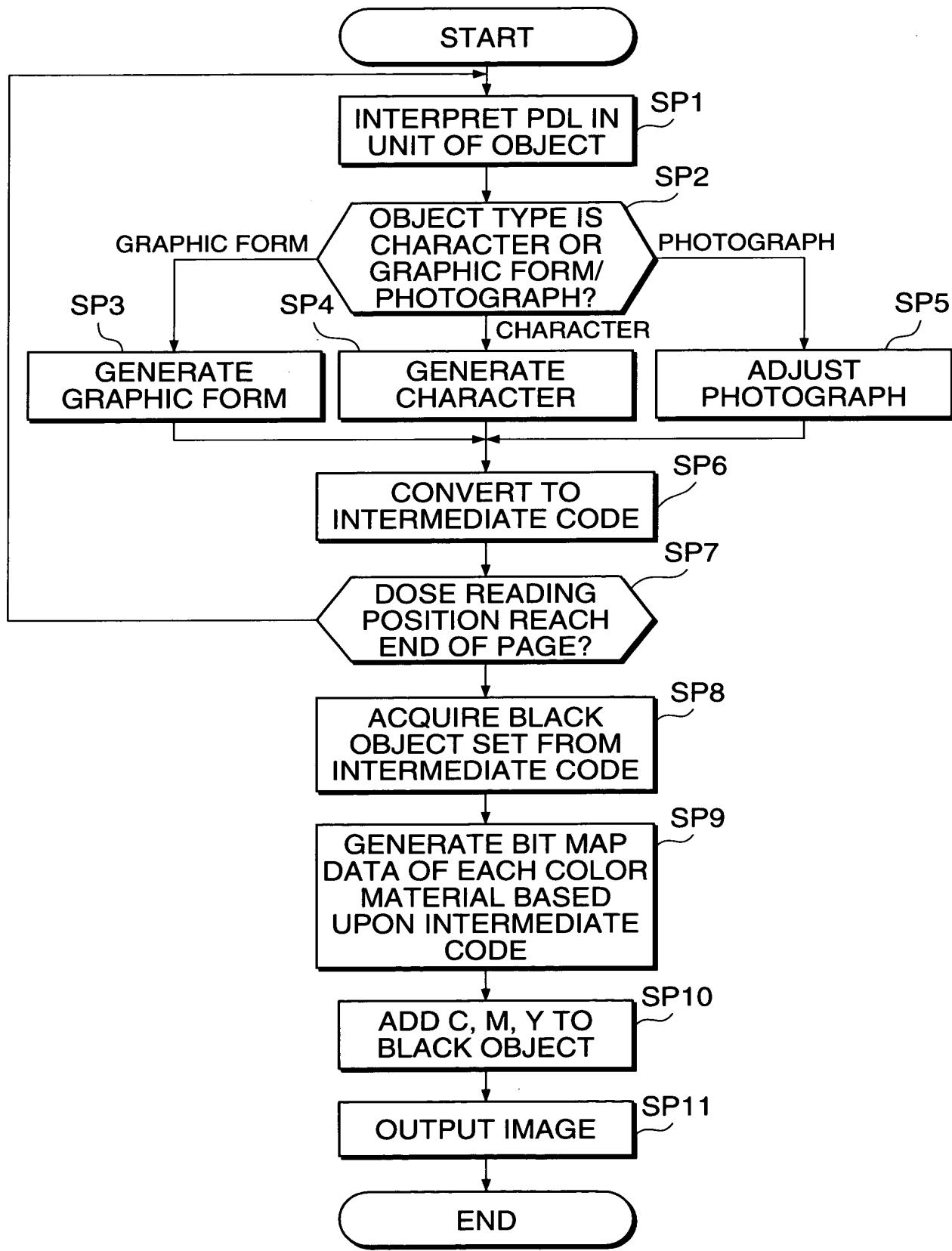


FIG.3

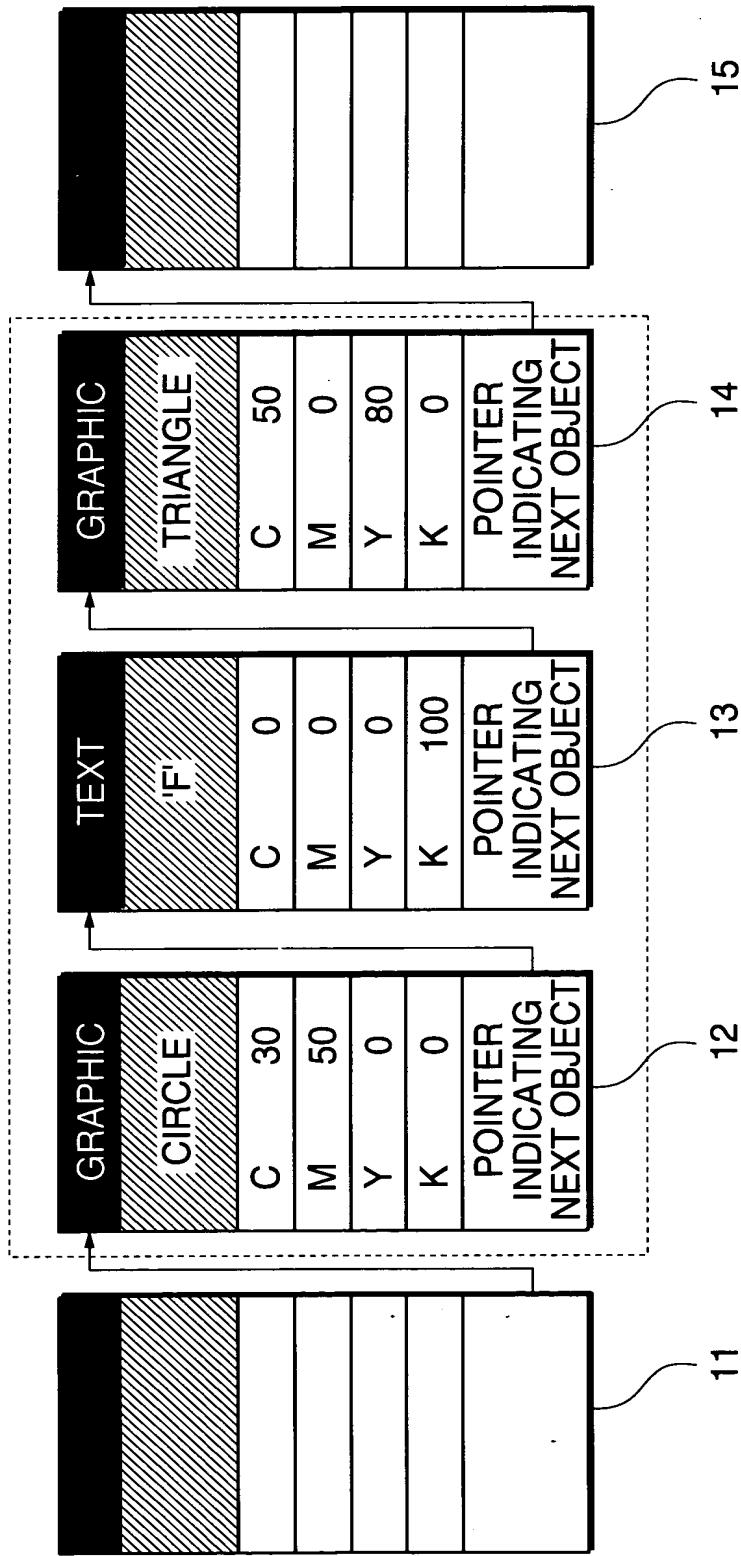
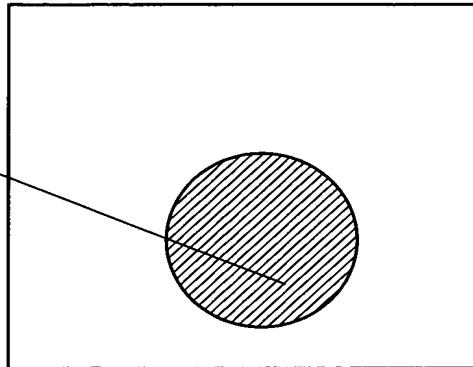
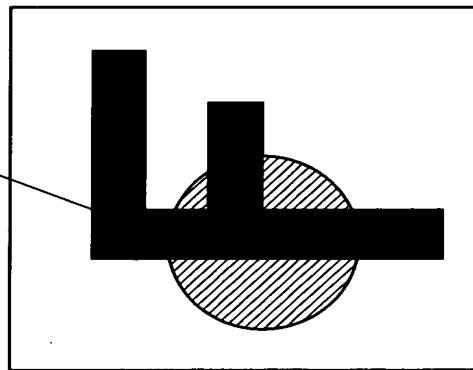


FIG.4A

C	30
M	50
Y	0
K	0

**FIG.4B**

C	0
M	0
Y	0
K	100

**FIG.4C**

C	50
M	0
Y	80
K	0

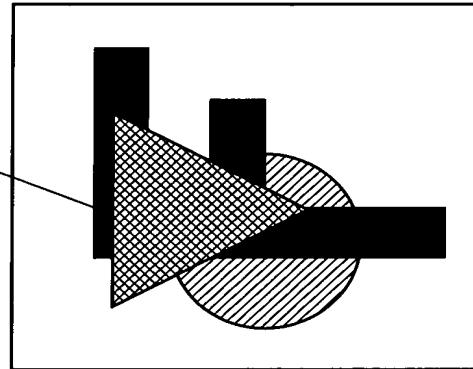


FIG.5C

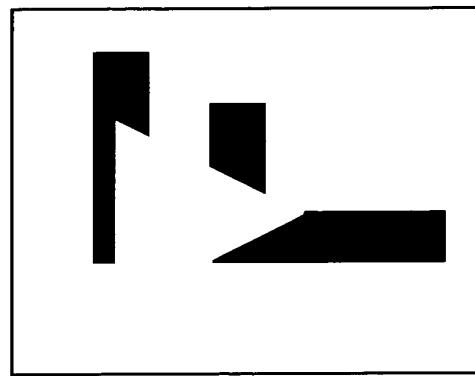


FIG.5B

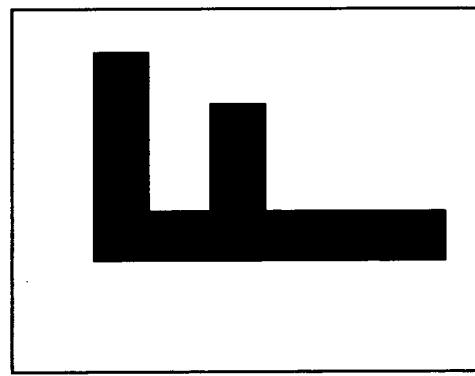


FIG.5A

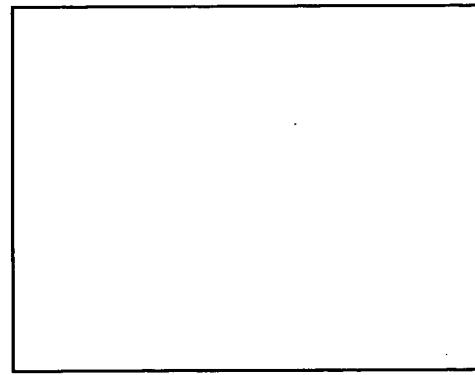
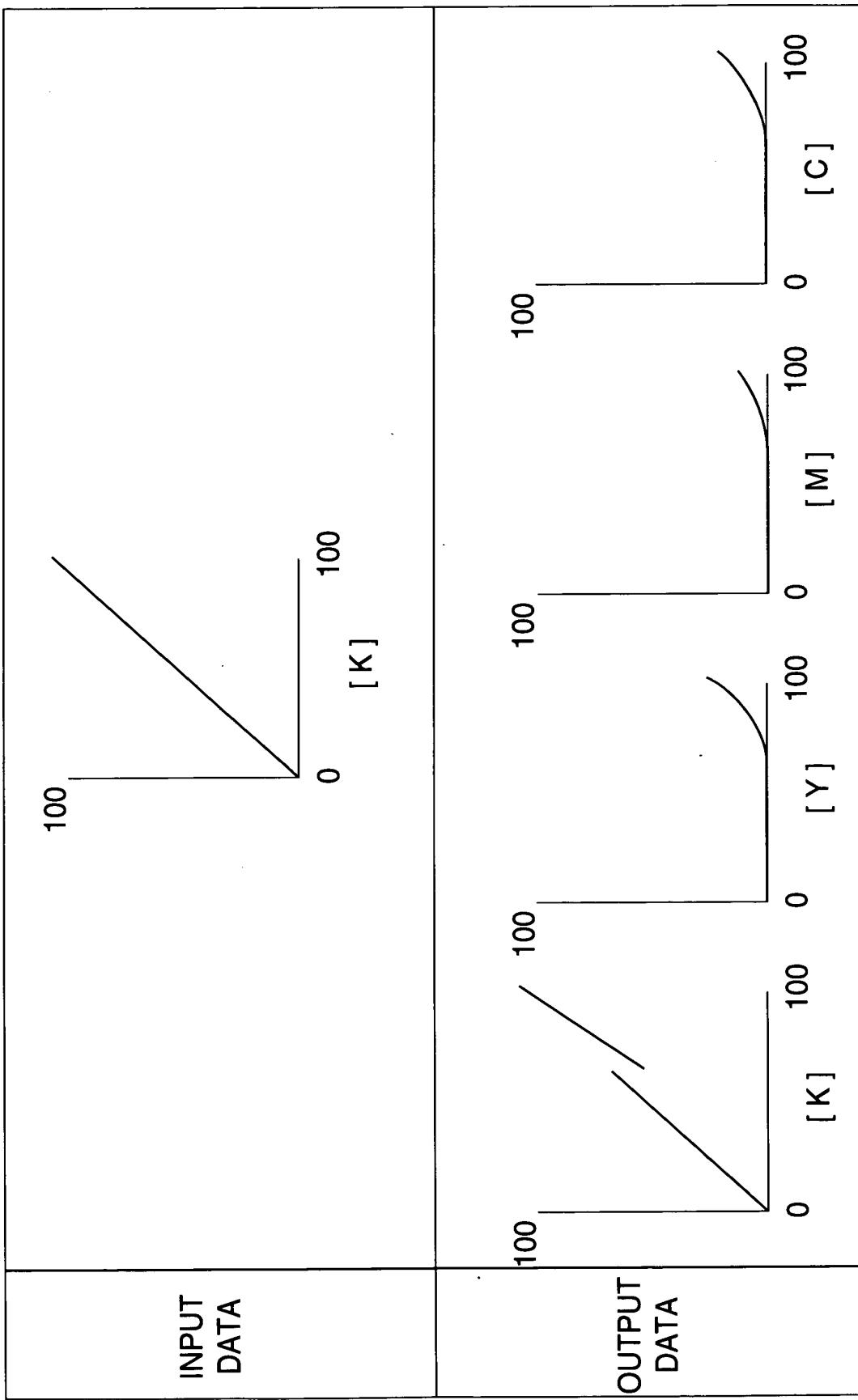


FIG.6



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FIG.7A CROSS SECTION

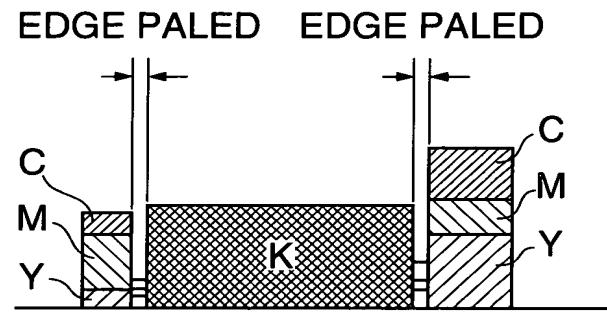


FIG.7B RESULT OF PRINTING

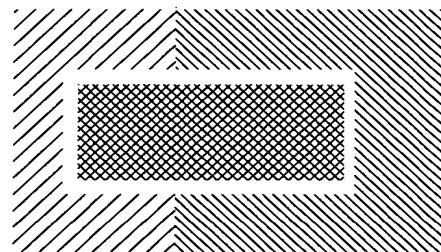


FIG.8A CROSS SECTION

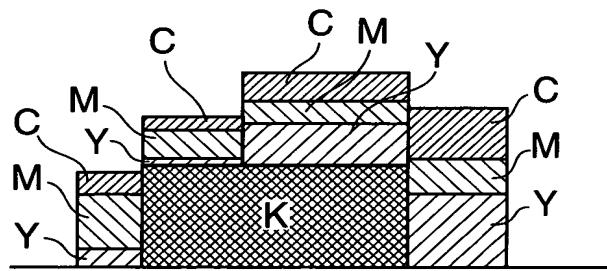


FIG.8B RESULT OF PRINTING

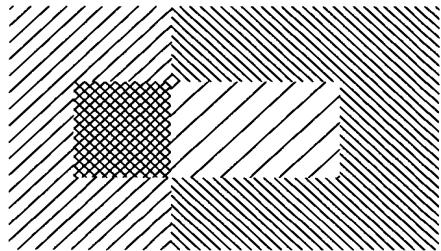


FIG.9A

CROSS
SECTION

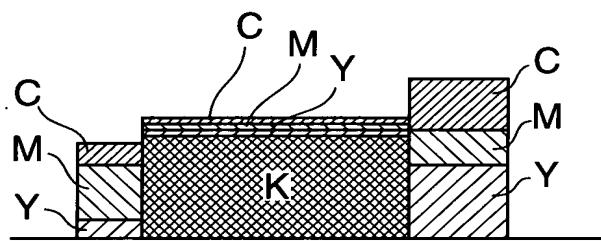


FIG.9B RESULT OF
PRINTING

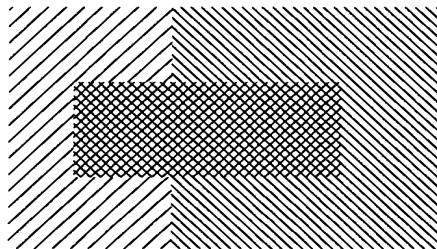


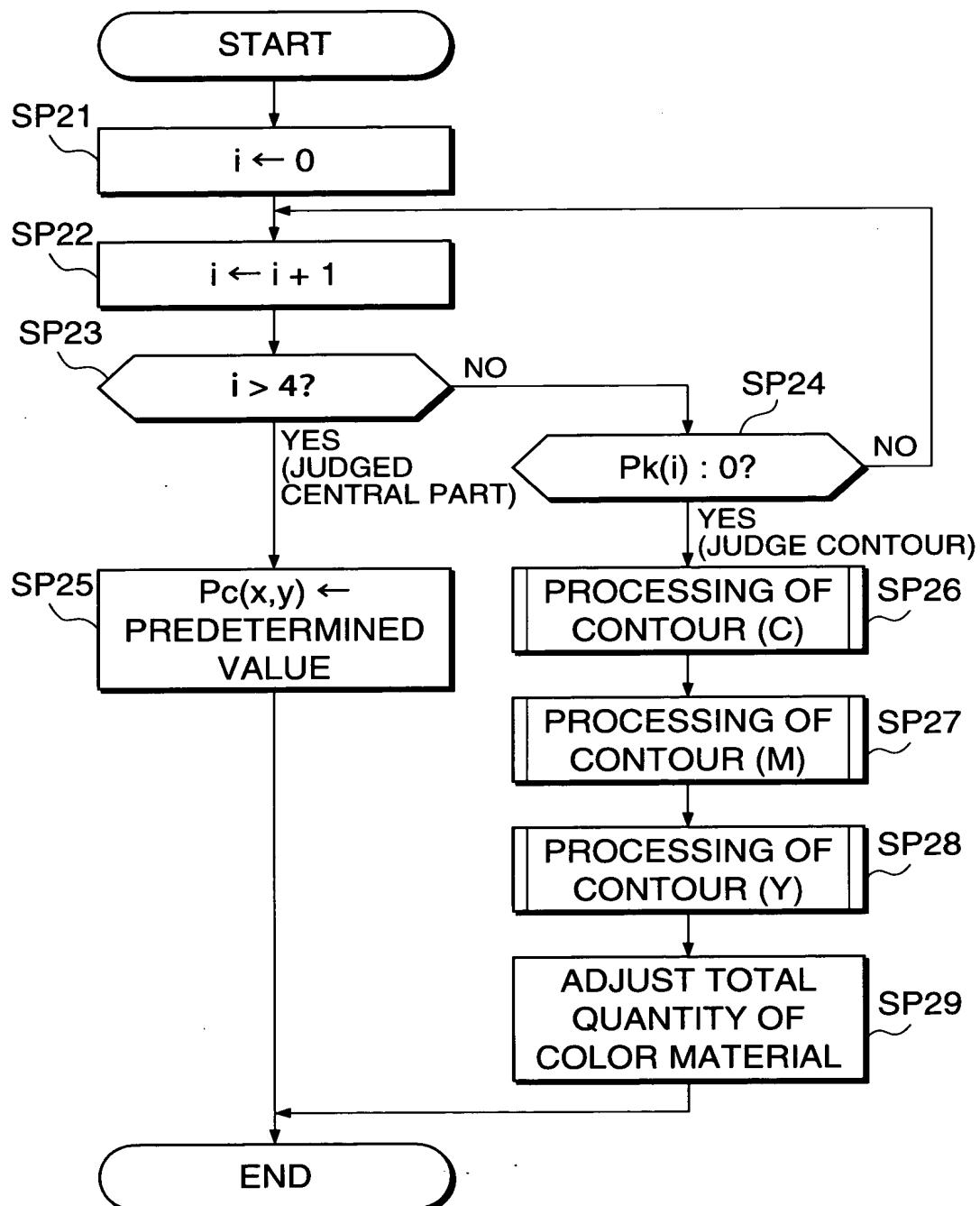
FIG.10

FIG.11

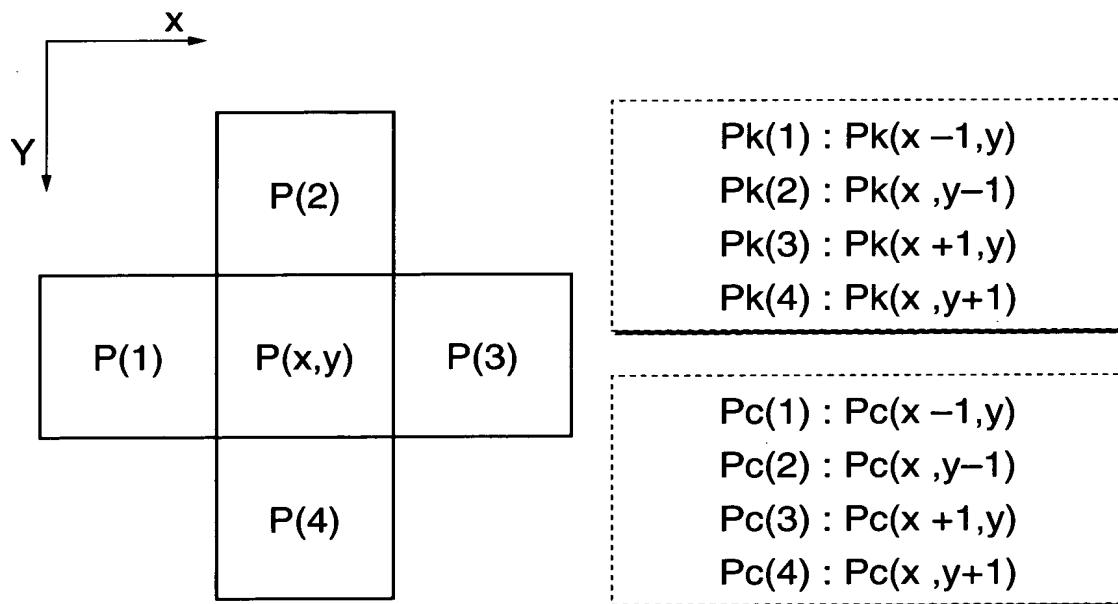


FIG.12

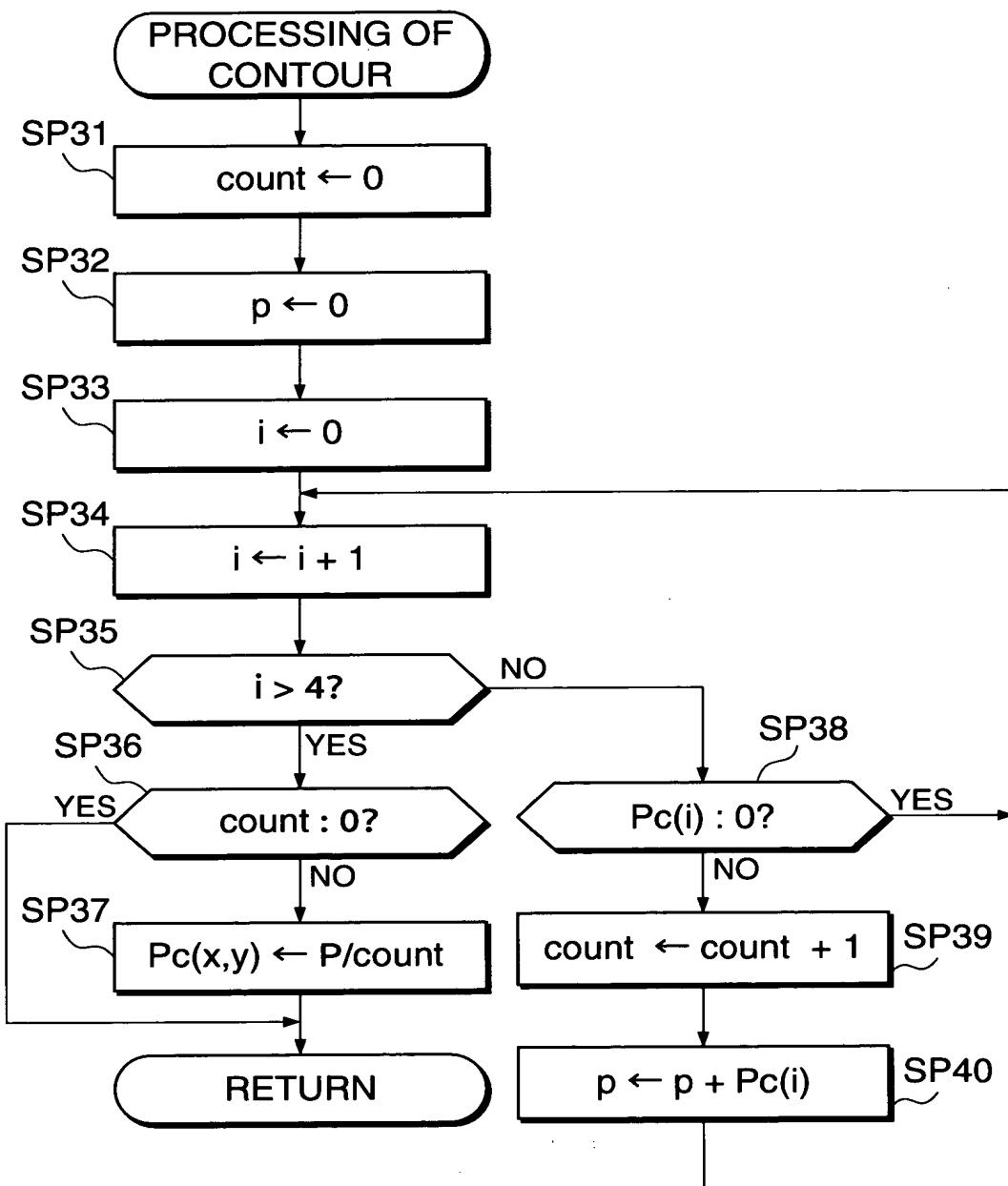
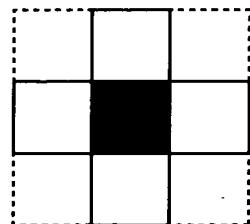
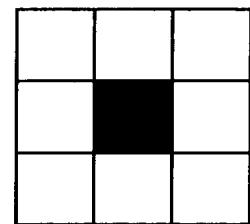


FIG.13
EXAMPLES OF NEAR PIXELS

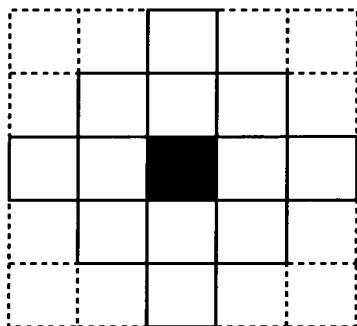
NEAR 4 PIXELS



NEAR 8 PIXELS



NEAR 12 PIXELS



NEAR 20 PIXELS

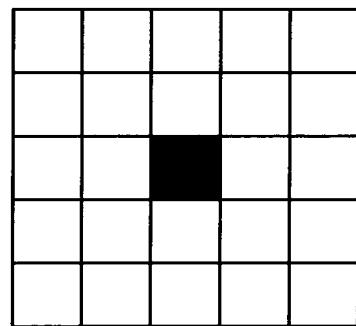


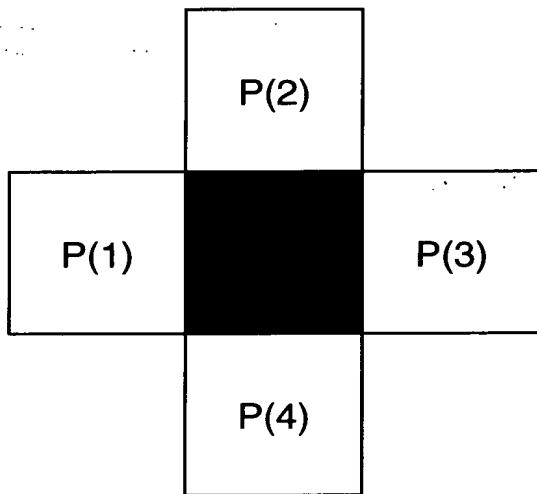
FIG.14
CASE THAT TOTAL AMOUNT OF COLOR
MATERIAL COMES INTO QUESTION

	C 50	
	M 30	
	Y 30	
	K 0	
C 30	C 0	C 100
M 100	M 0	M 50
Y 100	Y 0	Y 80
K 0	K 100	K 0
	C 0	
	M 0	
	Y 0	
	K 100	

$$\begin{aligned}
 &Pc(x,y) + Pm(x,y) + Py(x,y) + Pk(x,y) \\
 &= (30 + 50 + 100) / 3 \\
 &+ (100 + 30 + 50) / 3 \\
 &+ (100 + 30 + 80) / 3 \\
 &+ 100 \\
 &= 60 + 60 + 70 + 100 \\
 &= 290
 \end{aligned}$$

FIG.15A

METHOD OF CALCULATING
DENSITY OF TRAPPED PIXEL

**FIG.15B**

METHOD OF CALCULATING
DENSITY OF TRAPPED PIXEL

C 50	M 0	Y 30	K 0
C 70	M 0	Y 0	K 100
C 0	M 0	Y 0	K 100

$$P(x,y) = (pc(1) + Pc(2)) / 2$$

FIG.16A

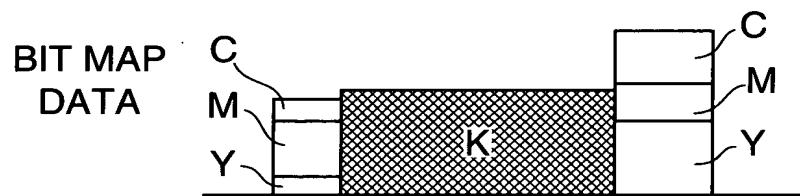


FIG.16B

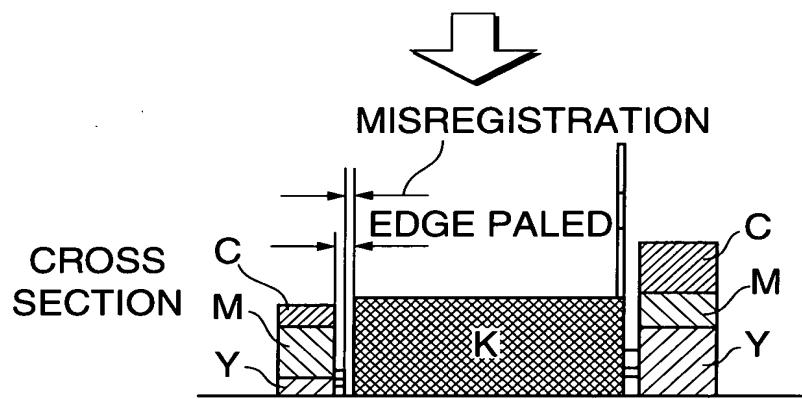


FIG.16C RESULT OF PRINTING

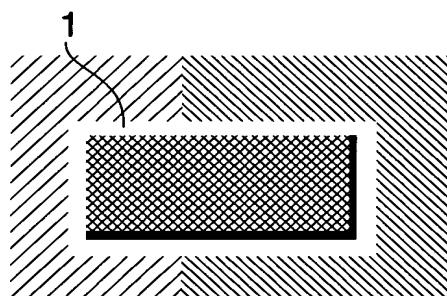


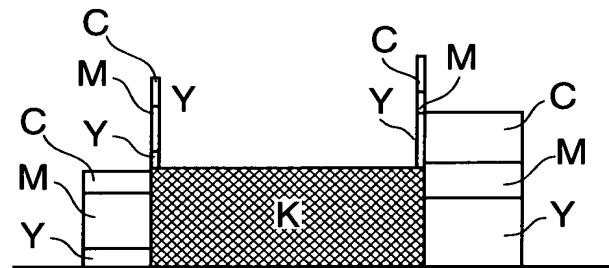
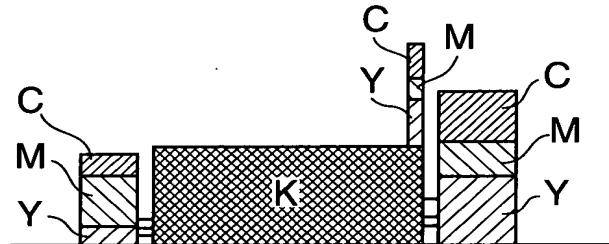
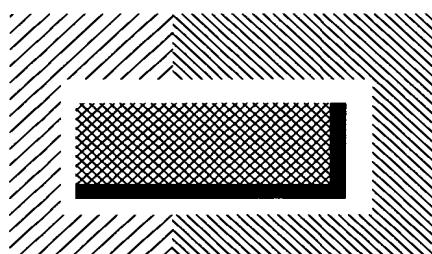
FIG.17ABIT MAP
DATA**FIG.17B**CROSS
SECTION**FIG.17C**RESULT OF
PRINTING

FIG.18A

BIT MAP
DATA

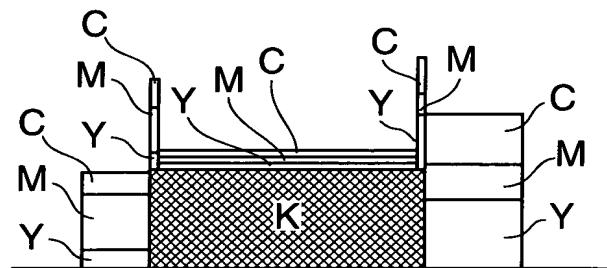


FIG.18B

CROSS
SECTION

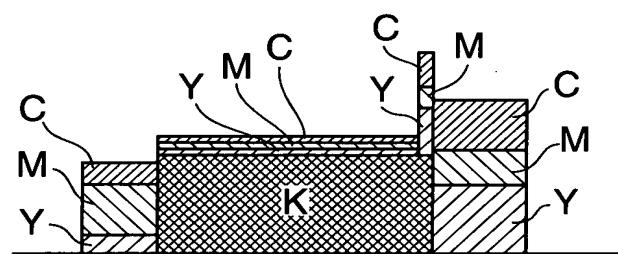


FIG.18C

RESULT OF
PRINTING

